



WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1908.

ANDREW S. DRAPER, state commissioner of education of New York state, in an address before the University summer school yesterday said that American school children should not be taught to rise out of the "class" in which they are born. "In foreign countries," he said, "boys expect to follow their fathers and are expected to stay in the class where they begin. Here all are encouraged to move out of the class and do a more intellectual kind of work than their fathers did. In other words our educational system, acting upon our national temperaments, often leads children into mischief. It often encourages them to undertake things for which they are not fitted. I think we make a mistake in telling the child that he can be president of the United States. It is not a mistake to tell him that he is eligible. But we do not explain the remoteness of the possibilities. We err in describing the road for reaching distinction." Mr. Draper further said that some radical readjustment is apparently necessary in order to maintain the intellectual and industrial equilibrium of the nation and that our present educational system trains for purely cultural, professional and managing vocations, to the exclusion of the industrial. In the next 25 years he said the equilibrium will have to be restored. Some of the students, nearly all of whom are teachers, denounced Mr. Draper's utterances as un-American. There is, no doubt, much truth in what he uttered, notwithstanding their protests.

EARLY last night a refreshing breeze from the northwest was wafted over this city, and the mercury in the thermometer fell considerably. The change was welcomed with delight, the heat of the past few days having been very oppressive. During the night cooler conditions prevailed and today the temperature has been pleasant. Dispatches from a few cities show that one hundred persons have been killed by the hot wave. These figures, of course, do not embrace all the fatalities in the various sections of the country. They merely show the deaths in a few of the larger cities. Could the statistics be gathered they would probably show three or four times as many deaths from the recent torrid wave. But few people seem to realize the fatal effects of a brief heated term from the fact that all the people who lose their lives do not meet their fate in one house or in one city. Should a building collapse and kill fifty persons the newspapers would use well-heads and the accounts would be read by horrified millions. The fatality attending a heat wave is often equally as great, but, as it extends over a larger area, it fails to horrify as would a disaster confined to any one place.

AMONG the press dispatches sent out from Denver yesterday concerning the democratic national convention the following paragraph appeared:

The usual precautions against fire observed in large convention halls were disregarded by many of the delegates, notably in the Virginia section, where half a dozen men pulled pipes and sent up whirling clouds of smoke from their cigars. One or two of the North Carolina men indulged themselves in a smoke which they interrupted when the band, after playing a melody of southern airs, swung into "Dixie," and then they, in common with the tobacco while they rose and cheered approval of the old-time melody.

It is a great pity that men placed in representative positions cannot observe the amenities of good breeding for the time at least they occupy such positions. Smoking is objectionable to many people and it is entirely out of place in a national convention hall, but some smokers are such born that in their selfishness they overlook common decency. Unfortunately, however, such men bring discredit upon those who elect them, as was the case at Denver.

RICHMOND PIERSON HOBSON, of Merimac society, is exhibiting his war scare in Denver. He still declares that this country is in imminent danger of war with Japan. He predicts that this war will take place during the next presidential administration, and believing that the democratic party will then be in power, he says that if it does not make proper preparations by additions to the navy, the party will be ground to powder. He declares that Japan is covetous, not of the Philippines alone, but of Hawaii and our own Pacific coast country. Mr. Hobson says he bases his statements on inside information. The ancient Greeks believed every man was accompanied by his demon, and the Israelites held that it was his angel. In our day many people pass through life with specters dancing before them. Billions seem to follow Mr. Hobson continually.

ONE of the best reasons the democrats have for nominating Mr. Bryan is that the republicans, one and all, are opposing his nomination. All of them fear him.

DISPITE the attempts of the republican press and most of the press associations to make fun of and belittle the democratic national convention now in session at Denver, that convention is composed of brainy and representative democrats and will compare favorably with many of its predecessors. Able men from all parts of the country are at Denver and it is hoped that their action will be such as to meet the approval of the people who sent them as their delegates and will be ratified at the polls next November.

No matter what anti-injunction resolution may be incorporated in the democratic platform at Denver, there is comfort in the assurance that the Congress of the United States will have the next to the last word to say on this subject. The last word, should it come to tampering with the writ of injunction in Congress, will be spoken by the Supreme Court in the performance of its duty to afford equal protection to all rights of property.

MR. SHERMAN, republican nominee for vice-president, will not resign his seat in Congress from New York. He believes that a bird in the hand is the noblest word of God and also that politics is monstrous unscrupulous. He will take no chances but continue to draw his congressional salary as long as he possibly can.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) Washington, July 8. Unofficial information received at Washington today indicates that the revolution by which the government of Paraguay was overthrown was a result of the activity of Brazil and Argentina. It is believed that the government was aided by Argentina and that the revolutionists had the sympathy of Brazil. To what extent this sympathy goes is not known. According to information received today, the loss of life is estimated at from 100 to 150, while 400 were wounded. The first attack on July 2 was followed by continuous bombardment of two days, when the diplomatic corps intervened, asking protection for the lives of certain persons. President Borgia thereupon resigned, and Vice-President Navarro, who was in sympathy with the revolutionary army, assumed the office. The situation is now said to be tranquil. The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister O'Brien, dated July 7, saying that, as dean of the diplomatic corps, he took the initiative in all proceedings, for which both sides gave their thanks.

Further complications have been introduced into the revolutionary situation by the action of Nicaragua, according to dispatches received at the State Department this afternoon. These state that the government of Nicaragua is recruiting an army, and that troops, with Maxim batteries, are being rushed to the support of Honduras, against the revolutionists. Another dispatch from Salvador states that the revolutionary movement seems to have failed. As a result the action of Nicaragua in rushing troops to the border will probably be construed as a hostile move on the part of President Zelaya by the neighboring republics.

According to the crop-reporting department of the department of agriculture the crop of wheat this year shows an increase of 1,000,000 acres or 1.10 per cent, the general condition of the crop on July 1 being estimated at 82.8 per cent. The condition of spring wheat is estimated at 82.4 per cent, on July 1, as compared with 90 per cent, last month and 72.2 on July 1, 1907.

A number of consular appointments were announced at the State Department today, but none from Virginia. Among the consular assistants of the United States named is Kenneth S. Patton, of Virginia.

A weather bulletin issued today says: "Fair weather prevails this morning generally throughout the country. Fair and slightly cooler weather is indicated for the middle western states, and showers will be followed by fair weather in the southeastern states." Rev. Admiral James M. Dawson, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, has been relieved because of his approaching retirement which takes place on October 26. He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, now in command of the second division of the Pacific fleet.

Henry Waterman in Cincinnati yesterday to attend the funeral of Murat Halstead. He predicted that Bryan would be nominated and elected. "This is the year that destiny has picked out to best the republican party," he said. "It is not going to fill up before November. The working classes will be against the lawless rich."

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The most striking feature of the University of Virginia Summer school which now has an enrollment of over 800 from 24 states, is the substantial character of the work which is being done in all departments, but in addition to the regular work the management has provided for special features covering some of the most progressive movements in modern educational practice. By far the most important of these is rural life week beginning July 13th, and ending July 18th. The work of that week will be devoted especially to the problems of rural life in general, and rural school problems in particular. There will be addresses, stereoscopic views, and demonstrations by various national experts, upon these subjects. Deputy State Superintendent E. C. Bishop, of Nebraska, who has been favored with such phenomenal success in this work, will be present the entire week, together with many other speakers.

LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. YESTERDAY'S RESULTS. St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Detroit, 8; New York, 3. Detroit, 11; New York, 4. Chicago, 1; Washington, 0. Chicago, 7; Washington, 4.

HOW THEY STAND. W L Pct W L Pct St. Louis, 42 29 592 Philadelphia, 35 33 515 Detroit, 41 30 577 Boston, 32 29 521 Cleveland, 39 31 557 New York, 27 44 380 Chicago, 40 32 556 Washington, 26 44 371

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

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The Market.

Georgetown D. C., July 8.—Wheat 76-95

News of the Day.

One death and five prostrations resulted from the heat in Washington yesterday.

A dispatch from Cooperstown, N. Y., says the continued improvement in the condition of Bishop Potter has today made his complete recovery almost a certainty.

Hale and hearty, John D. Rockefeller is celebrating his sixty-sixth birthday anniversary at his summer home at Cleveland, Ohio, today. The richest man in the world passed a quiet day.

Three leaders of the Chinese rebellion have already been sentenced to death for complicity in the plot to poison the French garrison in the Hanoi barracks and other convictions are expected in the trial of a score of suspects, which was resumed today. Two hundred French colonial infantrymen were seriously poisoned as a result of this plot.

Virginia News.

A large barn on the farm of John Arnel near White Post was burned Monday night, causing a loss of several thousand dollars. The live stock was saved, but the hay and farming implements were destroyed.

William Franklin Brittingham, during this civil war a gunner on the Confederates, was shot at the battle of Gettysburg. He was a well-known newspaper man, died in Richmond yesterday. Mr. Brittingham was a native of Hampton, and was 67 years old.

Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave a dinner at the White House, in London, last night, followed by a large reception, to meet the American bishops who attended the Lambeth Conference. Among the guests at the dinner was Bishop Gibson of Virginia.

The barn of Snow Hall on the Compton farm, three miles southwest of Manassas, was struck by lightning a few days ago and destroyed, together with nearly all the farming implements, sixteen tons of baled new hay, all the harness and the most valuable horse on the premises. Several outbuildings were also destroyed.

A tragedy occurred at Viewmont, Culpeper county, Saturday night. Elbert Smith quarreled with Edward Scott, and becoming angry, stepped back and shot Scott. The ball grazed Scott's head and struck Thomas Smith in the breast, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours. Thomas Smith was a first cousin of Elbert, and was only standing close by, being in no way implicated in the affair. He was only eighteen years old.

Frank Perry, who was serving a seven-years' sentence in the Richmond penitentiary, yesterday committed suicide by leaping from a 40-foot wall. Perry engaged in a fight with another prisoner in a cell, one of the guards being called in to quell the disturbance. Perry was ordered out of the cell. He complied readily enough, but instead of joining the other prisoners on the ground floor he walked out upon the wall and deliberately leaped off, breaking his neck. Perry was sentenced from Newport News for grand larceny. He had already served four years of his term.

Yesterday afternoon two daughters of O. T. Crosby, Elizabeth and Juliet, were playing about the reservoir near Warrenton. In an impulsive moment they sat on the edge of the reservoir and taking off shoes and stockings put them in the water. The most being slippery both fell in. Juliet managed to get her foot in a crevice and struggled to the top. She ran to the house, a quarter of a mile away, for help, but there was not a man on the place. A telephone message reached Warrenton, six miles away. Many responded, but their help came too late. The body of the 14-year-old girl was recovered.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SHOTGUN.

Miraculously dodging a shotgun leveled at his head by Lewis F. Mason, a solicitor for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, H. T. Teele, manager of the Tidewater Trust Company, escaped with his life in Richmond shortly after noon yesterday. He was in a tumble down a flight of back steps in his mad rush to escape his enraged pursuer.

Mason went into the office of the trust company and asked for the proprietor. Teele responded. He said that he was the man. Without warning Mason leveled his gun, muttering something about money that had been loaned his wife, and was in the act of drawing the cocked triggers when Teele dodged and rushed desperately through a rear door, closely pursued.

Teele succeeded in getting into a store next door. When Teele recovered from his excitement he phoned for the police and a warrant was sworn out, charging Mason with murderous assault. The arrest was made later in the afternoon, and the accused was bailed for his appearance in police court.

CHARTERS.

The following charters were issued yesterday by the State Corporation Commission:

The Louis Rothchild Company (Incorporated), Alexandria: Harry Rothchild, president; Samuel Rothchild, secretary and treasurer, and David Rothchild, attorney and vice president, all of Washington; capital stock, maximum, \$50,000; minimum, \$50,000; objects and purposes, general merchandise business.

The Economy Cooperative Society (Incorporated), Alexandria: David Rothchild, president; W. J. Hill, vice president, and W. R. Kraft, secretary and treasurer, all of Washington, D. C.; capital stock, maximum, \$10,000; minimum, \$10,000; objects and purposes, general merchandise business.

Hitchcock National Chairman. Hot Springs, Va., July 8.—With the selection of Hitchcock for national chairman practically determined on, Candidate Taft went into session with the sub-committee of republican party managers here at noon. After a conference of an hour and a half, Frank Hitchcock was unanimously chosen to be chairman of the national republican committee.

Just before the session convened, James S. Sherman, vice presidential candidate, wired from Utica that he should be relieved of the chairmanship of the congressional committee. This somewhat confounded the gathering, but no comment was made.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The democratic national convention which met at Denver yesterday effected a temporary organization with Theodore A. Bell, of California, as temporary chairman, whose keynote speech dwelt upon anti-injunction and Bryan as his Roosevelt policies. During his address he said:

Among the great evils that affect the country is the abuse of corporate power. Whenever the wrongs of today become the vested rights of tomorrow the nation is in deadly peril. The democratic party is not an enemy of all corporations. It recognizes their great value in the industrial world. The most palpable instance of the insincerity of the Chicago platform is found in its declaration respecting the issuance of injunctions. There is a vast difference between the protection of American industries and the protection of criminal monopolies. The corrupt use of money in political campaigns is largely responsible for the subversion of the people's will at the polls.

The democratic party believes that the first thing to do is to secure a physical valuation of the railroads.

These are the duties and opportunities of the democratic party as seen by the temporary chairman. To prevent the writ of injunction from being converted into an instrument of oppression; to revise the tariff in the interests of the whole people; to provide for publicity in the election and use of campaign funds; to provide for the regulation of transportation companies and for more federal supervision over the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds; government control of corporations; direct election of United States senators; to keep an adequate naval strength in the Pacific; to prevent Asiatic immigration.

The other temporary officers are: Secretary—Urey Woodson, Kentucky. Assistant Secretary—Edwin Sefton, Washington, D. C. Sergeant-at-Arms—John T. Martin, Missouri. Chief Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—J. C. Fenn, Indiana. Chief Doorkeeper—Eugene W. Sullivan, Illinois.

Chaplain—Tuesday (opening day), Right Rev. James J. Keane, Archbishop of Wyoming; Wednesday, Rev. O. F. Reimer, Denver, Col.; Thursday, Rabbi Samuel Kore, Seattle, Wash.; Friday, Rev. P. T. Ramsey, Denver, Col.

Judge Parker got no chance to offer his Cleveland resolutions, though he read them when called upon to speak upon resolutions offered by a Bryan man. They were such resolutions as Mr. Bryan himself might have drawn. They reflected on no one. They were a splendid eulogy of the distinguished son of New York who died at Princeton two weeks ago.

He explained to the convention that these were the resolutions he would have offered had he been given the opportunity. Then he seconded the resolutions offered by the distinguished Assistant Corporation Attorney of Omaha. The resolutions were adopted and they closed an incident that four days ago had failed to disrupt the convention and destroy its harmony.

The resolutions adopted were formal expressions of regret at Mr. Cleveland's death.

When the time arrived for the consideration of the resolutions Mr. Ignatius J. Dunn, of Omaha, edged toward the platform and was recognized by the chair. The resolutions, of course, contained no reference to politics or questions upon which Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan differed.

Temporary Chairman Bell sent the two sets of Pennsylvania nominations for national committee members and places on the committees to the credentials committee despite the protests of the Pennsylvania regulars.

The scene in the convention hall was picturesque, artistic decorations and beautiful flowers being the unusual feature.

"Maryland, My Maryland" and "Dixie" were the pet pieces frequently played during the day by the excellent Cowboy band.

After the appointment of the committee the convention adjourned till today in respect to the memory of the late President Cleveland.

The committees on resolutions, on credentials and on rules were in session throughout the evening with a recess for dinner.

Captain Hobson appeared before the platform committee with his Japanese war scare as an argument for a bigger navy.

A committee of the national regulars and herbers congress appeared before the committee on resolutions to urge a plank committing the democratic party to the inland waterway project.

The committee on permanent organization met on the afternoon and, on motion of Governor Folk, of Missouri, selected Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, as permanent chairman of the convention. For the other officers the temporary selections were made permanent. Immediately after being called to order in the afternoon the platform committee of the convention elected Gov. Charles N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, as permanent chairman. The committee then decided to entrust the details of the preparation of the platform to a subcommittee of 17 members to be appointed by the chairman, but before these appointments were announced the full committee declined to arguments in support of various planks which will be offered for adoption.

The tide of Bryan sentiment sweeps on, gathering force as it proceeds, and last night a chorus of "Bryan, Bryan," was well-nigh universal. With it is a steady swelling undercurrent for the nomination of George Gray, of Delaware, as vice-president, and this movement, at first intangible, has now assumed a definiteness which promises to merge in soon with the seemingly overwhelming current moving toward Bryan.

Virginia's representatives on committees are: Resolutions, Senator Daniel; credentials, Sands; permanent organization, Green; to notify president, Tyler; to notify vice president, Ford; national committeeman, Ellison. Gov. Swanson asked to be omitted from the committees and that they be distributed among his colleagues.

Experienced travelers have found great benefit by taking with them a bottle of Dr. SETH ABBOTT'S BALM. It cures illness caused by impure water and sudden changes of climate. Warranted by Frank Warfield and Henry Callan.

Use Dr. Williams' Little Early Risers, pleasant little pills that are easy to take. Sold by W. F. Creighton & Co.

Today's Telegraphic News.

The Denver Convention.

Denver, July 8.—At what was probably as stormy an all-night session of a committee on credentials ever held at a democratic national convention the permanent roll call of the present convention was still uncompleted this morning. The committee had been in continuous session since five o'clock yesterday afternoon, hearing evidence in the several contests and spent the early hours today in active convulsion, debating the merits. It is expected to be ready to report to the convention soon after noon when the second day's session convention is called to order.

So severe were the strictures on some of the "booses" that the convention after hearing the evidence in a few of their cases in public, directed that all others be heard behind closed doors.

It was agreed this morning that the Dubois delegates in Idaho would be continued on the roll, although a strong fight was being made to compromise and split the vote; that the Sullivan delegates in Illinois would be seated; likewise the Tammany allies in Kings county, N. Y., that the Guffey men would either be deluged in the Pennsylvania contests or the vote there divided with the Bryan men; the Johnson delegates would be seated in the District of Columbia.

The committee was said to be divided, but it was expected that all questions in dispute would be amicably settled before adjournment, and that there would be no minority report.

Throughout the night and morning three leaders, Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sullivan, of Illinois, and Patrick H. McCarran, of New York, fought hard for the perpetuation of their political power, and when the committee finally began the preparation of its report, chaos had been split into the body democratic in Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois that are likely to remain for a long time. As the night wore on, the bitterness between the factions in the lobbies increased and several times fist fights were only prevented by the interference of bystanders. This was particularly so in the cases of the New York and Pennsylvania contests.

The first contest heard was that from Idaho and it was the only one which the general public witnessed. John P. Nugent fought it out with former Senator Fred Dubois and State Chairman Jackson and the lie was passed a number of times. On one occasion when Jackson declared that Nugent and his followers were advocates of polygamy, several of the contestants started for him, declaring they would make him "eat" his words, but the sergeant-at-arms interfered and the episode was closed.

It was when the Illinois contests were taken up that the real fireworks began to go off. George F. Mulligan, opening for the so-called "Bobbie" Burke contestants, declared that Sullivan had sent delegates to the national convention whose selection was "consummated through deceit and debauchery." He declared that Sullivan and his friends had wrecked the democratic party in Illinois; that it was always a case of "rule or ruin" with him, and that he was now a party to a deal to defeat the democratic organization in Illinois.

Sullivan sharply replied to Mulligan. He intimated that the present contestants were "framed up" because "outside influences wanted him to get out of state politics," and declared that his opponents were "democrats all the year excepting on election day when their votes were needed." Sullivan declared that his delegates were regularly elected according to democratic usages, and he demanded that they be seated.

Judge Wm. Prentiss replied to Sullivan and almost caused a riot by the vigor of his denunciation.

"Why, this man is not a democrat," he began, "I can refer you to no less an authority than Mr. Bryan himself. He has declared that Sullivan has never been a party man excepting for revenue, and I warn this committee that just so long as it permits this individual to corrupt and debauch the electors of Illinois just so long will the vote of that state be recorded in favor of republicans. Throw Sullivan to the dogs, where he belongs, and we will again be able to pile up the entire majorities that are so badly needed. Let us clean house and scour the corrupt influences into the open. If you will do so and seat the men who earned their seats by true party work, we will see that the state gives its vote to Bryan. But this we cannot promise so long as you continue Sullivan and his ilk in control."

New York followed Illinois. McCarran as the leader of the contestants was given the first say. He denounced the district leaders who had deserted him and aided Tammany in his overthrow as "political thieves who would stop at nothing to attain their ends."

George B. S. Williams, chairman of the anti-McCarran organization in Kings county, created a sensation with his opening sentence. "If this man McCarran tells you he will support Bryan when he goes home from this convention he lies," shouted Williams. "Don't forget this, he lies and he does not dare to say that he will either vote or work for the great party leader. Throughout the columns of his chosen organ in Brooklyn he has announced that he will not tolerate Bryan or Bryanism. This Judas betrayed the democratic ticket at the last election in New York State and defeated the democratic candidate for governor, Mr. Hearst. Why, during the last campaign he remained under cover until a few weeks before the day of election and then he publicly called on his friends to knife the ticket. Here is a sample ballot which he sent from his headquarters to a democratic voter. It contains instructions how to vote the ticket in order that the vote may be recorded for the republican candidates for governor and the balance of the democratic ticket. For years he has openly traded with the republican leaders, and now he has the effrontery to come here, after being repudiated by the democracy in open state convention and ask that you seat him over the heads of the republican ticket not affiliated with that party. Democracy stands for home rule and we have thrown this man out of party. All you can do if you are democrats is to endorse the action of our State convention and repudiate once and for all McCarran, of Kings."

When Pennsylvania was reached Charles Donnelly and William J. Brennan presented the side of the Guffey men, while J. Berwood Daly and L. McWhiston argued against continuing on the

roll the delegates who are friendly to the Pittsburgh boss. Both Donnelly and Brennan argued that Guffey was the logical leader of the party in Pennsylvania, and they denied that he had ever made any deals with the republican bosses of Philadelphia whereby they had aided in defeating the Bryan men in that city. They stated that Guffey had worked unceasingly for the success of the democratic party, and declared that it was not for his efforts and his liberal contributions of funds for the party that there would be no democracy in the Keystone state.

Daly and McWhiston accused the Pennsylvania boss of selling out the party in Philadelphia to the enemy in return for support at party primaries.

There were several heated verbal encounters during the presentation of the Pennsylvania contest which was reached long after daylight, and it required radical measures by the chairman to keep peace.

The last case taken up was the contest from the District of Columbia, and here also the evidence was exactly the same as presented to the committee on Monday.

The committee approved the action of the national committee in seating four of one faction and two of the other.

The credentials committee went into executive session and at once began the discussion of the merits of each contest.

Denver, July 8.—The Murphy delegation was seated unanimously by the credentials committee.

In the Pennsylvania contest the anti-Guffeyites won.

In the Idaho contest the Senator Dubois delegation was seated.

In the nineteenth district of Ohio the Tom Johnson delegates won by two votes, 24 to 22.

In the Illinois contest the Roger Sullivan delegates won.

Denver, July 8.—Contrary to all precedent, the democratic committee on resolutions will spend two nights and a day in constructing a platform.

The sub-committee, said to have been selected by Bryan, is made up as follows: Chairman, Gov. C. N. Haskell, of Oklahoma; U. L. Martin, Alabama; C. S. Thomas, Colorado; Jerry Sullivan, Iowa; John E. Lamb, Indiana; Samuel Aitchner, Illinois; J. C. Beckham, Kentucky; E. L. Noel, Mississippi; Geo. F. Williams, Massachusetts; W. F. Stone, Missouri; F. W. Brown, Nebraska; Alton B. Parker, New York; F. W. Newlands, Nevada; R. D. Loman, Oregon; R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota; C. A. Swanson, Virginia.

After a short sleep the sub-committee resumed its labors at 9 o'clock. They will be at it until 5 p. m. when they expect to report to the full committee, which will proceed straightway with the preparation of the final draft of the platform.

They figure on reporting to the convention at ten a. m. Thursday.

The Bryan delegates from Philadelphia were seated by a vote of 30 to 14, for the so-called "Bobbie" Burke contestants, declared that Sullivan had sent delegates to the national convention whose selection was "consummated through deceit and debauchery." He declared that Sullivan and his friends had wrecked the democratic party in Illinois; that it was always a case of "rule or ruin" with him, and that he was now a party to a deal to defeat the democratic organization in Illinois.

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Princess de Sagan in Legal Fight.

Paris, July 8.—Princess de Sagan began her honeymoon in Paris today by engaging in a legal fight for the retention of the custody of her three small sons, the children of Count Boni de Castellane. The action of her former husband in appearing before Judge Henri Ditt, president of the tribunal of the first instance of the Seine, and seeking to have the custody of the children restored to him was made known to Princess de Sagan while she was still in London, and she and the prince, who she had married but a few hours before, decided to fight the count's suit. On her arrival here the princess called in her counsel, and it is expected that this afternoon or tomorrow an appearance will be entered before Judge Ditt to answer Boni's suit. As there were no stipulations in the princess's divorce from Boni regarding another marriage it is not believed that she will have any trouble in retaining the custody of the children, the youngest of whom is slightly ill at the home of Boni's mother.

Suit Ended.

New York, July 8.—After seventeen years of litigation in New York courts the suit of Donnelly vs. McCardle is ended. Among them Joseph H. Ghost, practically all the leaders of